PROCEEDINGS
LOCAL ROUND TABLE WORKSHOP

February 16 and 17, 1991
Hunstville, Ontario

Ontario Round Table on Environment and Economy
Table ronde de l'Ontario sur l'environnement et l'économie

91-03511/

March 12, 1991

Dear Participant,

The Organizing Committee is pleased to send you a copy of the proceedings of the Local Round Table Workshop held in Muskoka on February 16th and 17th, 1991. The workshop provided a wonderful opportunity to discuss the Round Table process, share ideas with other community representatives and learn about the activities of the Ontario Round Table on Environment and Economy. The enclosed material includes notes from all of the sessions plus a list of participants, a list of publications prepared by local groups and a news newspaper article written by George Czerny of Collingwood.

As we go about our daily routine, let's not lose the enthusiasm, energy and creativity that was generated at the Muskoka Workshop.

In closing, we would like to thank you for your contribution to the workshop. Your participation was the vital element that made the workshop a success.

Yours truly,
The Organizing Committee

David Storey, Syvia Purdon and Gerry Henderson
Muskoka Round Table

Mark Dorfman
Waterloo EEAC

Judy Zon
Ontario Round Table on Environment and Economy Secretariat

Clifford Maynes
Peterborough Committee on Sustainable Development

INTRODUCTION

On September 18, 1990, the Secretariat of the Ontario Round Table on the Environment and Economy hosted a meeting with representatives from the Muskoka Round Table, Peterborough Committee on Sustainable Development, the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth Chairman's Task Force on Sustainable Development, the Niagara EEAC, the Guelph Round Table and the Waterloo EEAC to discuss items of common interest.

At that meeting, it was suggested that an opportunity for people at the local level to meet and discuss the round table process would be helpful. The Round Table Secretariat wrote the participants of the September meeting proposing that an organizing committee be formed to plan just such a meeting.

Those who attended the first planning session agreed to organize a workshop directed at activists at the local level, including those who are members of local Round Tables and environmental committees.

It was determined that the topics to be discussed at the workshop would include: methods for establishing round tables at the local level; the ongoing relationship among local round tables; what role the provincial Round Table could play; and the role of communities in the consultation program of the Ontario Round Table's sectoral task force program.

The Ontario Round Table agreed to fund the activity. The Muskoka Round Table asked to host the workshop.

The workshop was held in Huntsville, Ontario on February 16 and 17, 1991. This document is the result of that workshop.

LOCAL ROUND TABLE WORKSHOP

February 16 and 17, 1991
Grandview
Huntsville, Ontario

AGENDA

Saturday February 16

	Royal Muskoka Room
10:00 a.m.	Welcome, Terry Clarke, Mayor of Huntsville
10:10 a.m to 10:45	**Plenary Session,** **The Multi-Sectoral Round Table Process** Moderator: Muskoka Round Table Representative Speakers: Rick Findlay, Director Ontario Round Table on Environment & Economy Secretariat Clifford Maynes, Peterborough Committee on Sustainable Development
11:00 a.m.	Bigwin, Brittania, Beaumaris Rooms **Small Group Sessions,** **Organizing, Establishing, Running a Local Round Table**
12:30 p.m.	Lunch, The Inn
1:30 p.m. to 2:30 p.m.	Royal Muskoka Room **Plenary Session,** **Consensus and Conflict Resolution in the Round Table Process** Moderator: David Evans Panel: Mark Dorfman, Waterloo EAAC Bob Paelkhe, Peterborough Committee on Sustainable Development Graham Knowles, Guelph Round Table

2:45 p.m.	Bigwin, Brittania, Beaumaris Room **Small Group Sessions,** **What do Local Round Tables Do?**
4:45 p.m.	Report Back
5:30 p.m.	Close the day, Muskoka Round Table Representative
6:00 p.m.	The Concourse Reception (hosted by the Town of Huntsville)
7:00 p.m.	Dinner, The Inn

Sunday February 17

8:30 a.m. to 9:00 a.m.	Royal Muskoka Room **Plenary Session,** **Ontario Round Table Challenge Paper and** **Sectoral Task Force Program** Moderator: John Lounds, Ontario Round Table Secretariat Speakers: Colin Isaacs, Member, Ontario Round Table Barbara Heidenreich, Chair, Manufacturing Sectoral Task Force
9:15 a.m.	Bigwin, Brittania, Beaumaris Rooms **Small Group Sessions,** **Role of Local Groups in Sectoral Task Force Public Consultations** Members of the sectoral task forces will be in attendance
11:15 a.m.	Wrap Up
12:00 noon	Brunch, The Inn

Muskoka Workshop
February 16 - 17, 1991

Saturday AM February 16 Plenary Session

The Multi-Sectoral Round Table Process

Rick Findlay
-Round Table is the technique for achieving sustainable development in the community
-objective is not to define sustainable development, but practice it

How Ontario Round Table on Environment and Economy got started
-"Our Common Future" set the stage
-National Task Force on Environment and Economy set up to translate "Our Common Future" into practice in Canada. Its report called for the establishment of provincial Round Table processes
-Round Tables were seen as influential people working towards consensus, of working to shift the collective view to sustainability
-the Round Table's view is to be strategic

-the Ontario Round Table process has been continued under Premier Bob Rae, its role is to develop a sustainable development strategy
-it has complete two thirds of its task
-it has set up 6 Sector Task Forces and 1 native circle to explore and discussion its 6 principles (as outlined in the Challenge Paper)
-the Challenge Paper sets the agenda and leads to the next question; How to achieve sustainability?
-to develop a sustainable development strategy will require local Round Table support and involvement
-sustainable development will only work in Ontario if it works at grassroots level, it can not be imposed by government so business and others will need to work together

-Purpose of the Muskoka Workshop
- -provide an opportunity for exchange of views
- -discuss how to organize/establish local Round Tables
- -discuss how to help each other
- -discuss how to work together to respond to the Challenge Paper

Clifford Maynes

What is a local Round Table?

-no narrow definition
-variety and difference is the one dominant characteristic

Structure/Function Characteristics

-multi-sectoral model
-12 to 24 members
-economic membership is not as strong as some would like
-some Round Tables have co-chairs
-self and formal appointments
-no formal decision making powers
-formal/advisory/no relationship to local government
-no formal network with other local Round Tables or with provincial Round Table
-funding ranges from none to $20000 from municipal council
-staff support, yes and no
-subcommittee structure, yes and no
-meet about once per month

Functions

Talking

-leading to an understanding, dispelling myths of other sectors

Agenda setting

-develop priority list for implementing sustainable development at local level
-review specific policies/plans (e.g. OPA's)
-review development proposals
-respond to requests for comments from provincial and federal initiatives
-animate
-educate
-inform
-network, list of resources
-coordinating
-mediating
-consensus building

Questions

-Round Tables must be strategic, take a point of view and move it to implementation, develop consensus on way to go
-Are Round Tables proactive (strategic planning) or reactive (hands on activities)?

-Round Tables need to be both, let those that are hands on go now. Round Tables also need to be responsible for developing longer time horizons, 10 to 20 year horizon. This time frame gives the government a context for immediate action.

February 16, 1991/A.M.
Group 1
Facilitator - David Evans

Organizing, Establishing, Running a Local Round Table

Round Tables:

1. definition of process and what it can accomplish
2. immediate or long term
3. who is on a RT
4. do they represent perspectives or interests
5. what do RT do in changing political situations? (should they be tied into municipal processes)

-* activity of RTs should be both ways top---down and down---top
- process gets stopped at the planning process (this has to change)
- problems are at the scale of air/water sheds
- concentrate on things that can be accomplished at local levels; attack at policy levels - process of policy making needs to change
- RTs are designed on a national level model, but provincial groups don't function like this - they don't speak to the Premier - this doesn't happen locally either (question whether the model is adhered to or not)

Are Round Tables Influencing or advising?

-* there has to be a political connection - need political support/mandate, otherwise seen as disturbers by politicians
- our groups are advisory because of the "egos" within the group, have to work with the process to make it successful
- politically unsupported groups are seen as disturbers
- not sure that local community RTs are successful without support from the top

Disproportionate Representation? (connections/non-connections issue)

- a sunset clause (i.e., review of structure etc.)
- difficult to set up a "how to of a RT" because we are dealing with different levels of government
- municipal governments are easier to talk to
- people find it difficult to approach those in higher levels
-* need RTs at different levels
-* the provincial RT can be used as an access to the province

- there is a need for more business involvement (i.e., timber companies)
- there has to be a political connection, as well as other players (i.e., access to crown lands issue involves MNR and other stakeholders)
- local RTs are going to focus on watersheds

How do you see your Round Table functioning?

- smaller groups have to get together, issues are not always local
- when practices are challenged it is a whole provincial issue i.e., Forestry
- local RTs should be concerned with awareness building

Definition of a local RT:

- technique for achieving sustainable development
- development is a dirty word, developers assume "sustained development"
-* use "sustainable activity"
- there has been an increased awareness of the term
- there is a competition in the dialogue used (i.e., healthy cities etc.) to describe environmental issues
- the role of all groups is becoming confusing, afraid that if we don't become cohesive groups then we will be termed disturbers
- if Canada's population increases there will probably be more development and more use of resources, Canada already uses too much of its resources which is not "wise use"
- the issue is that the focus has changed (i.e., rather than development processes we are looking at environmental objectives) - we are now in a position for structural and institutional changes
- the method of decision making needs to be changed (legislation results in adversarial infighting, municipal governments are also adversarial not consensus building)
- municipalities are local governments but they aren't the only authority
- currently decisions are made on short term, need to take into account long term (i.e., region ,watershed)
-* RT is a consensus process

How do we build consensus into current processes?

- are we expanding horizontally rather than vertically?
- the election process allows more influence to some groups
-* RTs allow for broader perspectives
- there is a problem of proliferation (different groups are dealing with the same issues)

-* RTs need to work with different groups to bring all the views together - the interests will ultimately go back to the community
-* integrate environment and economy - we need both
- there is a difficulty in changing value systems
-* RTs must be seen as working in the public and must report back on various interests and concerns (traceability)
-* RT must be a <u>consensus</u> process that is <u>open</u>
- need to get across the focus that the environment is part of your social, cultural and emotional health
-* there has to be a two way influence - RTs must influence decision makers and decision makers have to be influenced by RTs
- we need to give politicians a reason to be influenced
-* RTs provide an opportunity for a refreshing awareness and education for the community
- RTs are able to communicate needs
- government representatives are the minority on RTs - the people on RTs represent the interests of the community - the power brokers
- the theme for RT is to look for opportunities - this doesn't have to be formal
- the organizational process of municipal governments needs to change to allow for public input
- deal with short term needs in order to discuss cumulative long term effects

<u>Definition of Round Tables:</u>
RTs are part of the decision making process that integrate long term broad environmental and economic considerations and their cumulative impact.

February 16, 1991/A.M.
Group 2
Facilitator - Sally Lerner

Organizing, Establishing, Running a Local Round Table

Hamilton
-decision process for budget
-asked to advertise for people to be on Round Table (16 citizens, 3 councils)
-2 year mandate to create a vision statement
-chaired by Regional Councillor
-have to have equal representation of women

Sudbury
-Round Table outgrowth of Council leisure planning process
-primary leisure issue, natural environment
-set up Task Forces on sectoral issue

Healthy People/Healthy Places process
-vision for Sudbury in year 2050
-Business sector weak, women representation weak
-had trouble keeping Round Table from being dominated by academics/professional and still involve grassroots
-Leisure Committee formed Round Table after conference and input from Task Forces

Peterborough
-suggestion from citizen activist, Mayor on ORTEE so set up local Round Table
-people invited to participate
-not advisory to Mayor
-heavily oriented to municipality - funded $20000
-did Task Force on Sustainable Development

Common Issues
-Task Forces that go into community to discover the concerns

Hearst issues - waste management, partnerships (long term horizon), fisheries management, forest management plans (training, advice)
-Round Table started from Road Access Committee, from Fish and Game Club
-Round Table holds workshops

-Round Tables start from focus groups and widen out
-have to focus on positive -can do- and not negative -can't do- approach
-when do you establish a broad based group? What do you do with them? Don't let it get out of hands of people and into politicians.

-need not only a process but a context
-need a set of principles
-have to move Round Table meetings around to attract the people, so you are not seen as representing one interest but you are the peoples group
-have to facilitate a vision for the community
-make Stratford a Centre for Environmental Excellence
-(Sudbury) started with a central issue and focus on it and don't be distracted by other issues
-have to have a focus, in Muskoka it is water, they sell lifestyle
-have to move meetings around
-have to get into issues of substance
-have to get issues on the table
-Round Table could centre around development plan or bringing in industry and keeping it there
-vision exercise
-how do you get sense of Community as a Whole?

February 16, 1991/A.M.
Group 3
Facilitator - Barbara Wallace

Organizing, Establishing, Running a Local Round Table

-want to focus on general issues to cut across all local Round Tables
-politically driven vs. community driven process (latter is a much stronger force)
-instead of fighting each fire in a community, set up an overall process
-question of where funding is coming from
-use whatever networks you can (political, lay, economic, academic)
-lots of little people doing lots of little things
-linkage of all the different groups doing things results in the creation of a local Round Table process
-too much fragmentation when each doing their own thing, all good in their own right, but by themselves, isolated, does not lead to the higher cause of the overall ecosystem approach
-"Rotary" slogan this year is "Reserve The Planet Earth"
-Rotary likes to start things, then leave it in someone else's hands to keep it going
-use the local media to get the message out into the local community
-interconnectedness is really valued
-keep it action oriented, scared of bogging down in process
-problem with "advisory" is that its not action
-the membership on the local Round Table and their individual strengths has a bearing on what the group does. But whatever, don't wait for municipal council OK
-local Round Table process can function as a coordinating body but it should do more, it must take the sustainable development mentality to the community and bring the non-environmental components into the process
-need to get those that need to change to the table as opposed to those that know they need to change
-in a town whose economy is based on environmental amenities, its easy to focus discussions
-need to get economic issues on board, if only to link them to other issues.
-economic people only really interested in management, based on looking at "bottom line". That's their job. They are out if they fail the bottom line.
-environmental community has not addressed medical or social side of environmental change

-look at behaviour and communication as it affects behaviour
-behaviour is the most important component, it is not currently being addresses
-ecological security is about social development and that affects how Round Tables do business
-break down stereotypes of environmentalists
-need to develop consensus, has not happened yet
-need to be able to bring in all kinds of different issues, so may want to have "official" status - committee of municipal council
-need to have access to support - bureaucrats/politicians can make decisions and carry out implementation activities
-to be legitimate in community eyes, local Round Table processes must represent the community (gender and race), build excitement from whole community and include those that feel disenfranchised
-Round Table process should be advisory to council as well as everyone in the community
-create excitement to change values
-media is critical, although they concentrate on "what's wrong" stories, not good positive stories
-need to include youth in local Round Table process

Muskoka Workshop
February 16 - 17, 1991

Saturday PM February 16 Plenary Session

Consensus and Conflict Resolution in the Round Table Process

David Evans
-Round Tables are significant when talking about building a consensus and resolving conflict
-sitting at a Round Table is a highly democratic form of organization because it: 1)ensures that everyone is equi-distant (which implies equality of power and influence); 2) no one at the table can successfully turn their back on anyone else; and 3) everyone sits at the same level (an expression that everyone is of equal status).
-at less democratic settings like a square table, we express a democracy about the situation by saying that we are "sitting around the table".
-although sitting at a Round Table may be a perfect setting for consensus building, it only just a setting.
-the "problem" is that the people at the table represent the real world of different self and class interests, conflicting personalities and disparate abilities.
-you can't avoid conflict in a Round Table process by just sitting in the round.

Graham Knowles (Guelph Round Table)
-there are two types of built in conflict; internally focused and external conflict
Objectives of the Guelph Round Table:
- provide a forum where concerns can be expressed, rather than in a confrontational manner
- provide environmental awareness
- stimulate community and individual action
- lead to sustainable development

Roles of the Guelph Round Table
- liaison with constituent groups
- educators of community
- critics of community activity
- promote good things
- act as facilitator, not arbitrator (noise from a quarry lime producer, odours from a factory, school board and anti-pesticide group, major fast food company, developer and preservation group). The Guelph Round Table played a number of different positions as facilitator (bring the players physically together, initiate dialogue). Don't expect to get consensus on all issues. Instead seek areas of overlap, persuade each party to look for areas where they can agree.

Mark Dorfman (Waterloo EEAC)
-"Round Table in a square hole"
-Committee reaches a consensus, then ratifies decision with a vote
-an advisory group to elected councils, advice given in the form of traditional recommendations
-most of the members are not familiar with the traditional "majority rules" voting scheme
-members are driven by similar environmental objectives
-members are accountable to themselves
-issues are publicly discussed
-conclusions developed after getting as much information as possible
-EEAC was started by a small group from the University of Waterloo in the late 60's. It has been officially mandated since 1973 (Regional Municipality of Waterloo).
-as an advisory group, members review what is put on their agenda by municipal staff (the short term). As well, committee members and members of the public initiate their own items (the long term).
-committee membership has evolved from a group of academics who ponderously debated issues to include scientists and interested citizens working to build a consensus building group
-EEAC has the support of regional and local councils, councils have a confidence in the committee
-the committee sponsored the "Great Tree Hunt", citizens were asked to identify "heritage" trees. EEAC looking at ways to protect those trees.
-conflict is brought to EEAC table
-EEAC has been implementing sustainable development and the provincial Round Table's 6 principles before the latter was established
-EEAC presently working on a "State of the Environment Report"
-EEAC established a Citizen's Advisory Committee to look at qualitative issues in the community (quality of life issues)
-EEAC is involved in the Official Plan review
-EEAC is now seen as part of the mainstream and so has access to politicians and public confidence

Bob Paelke (Peterborough Committee on Sustainable Development)
-to be able to reach consensus, a Round Table needs to combine environment with social factors and economic realities. How is that happening in Peterborough?
-4 perspectives represented on Peterborough group: environment through academics and environmental organizations; governments (federal, provincial, municipal, conservation authority); community (trade unions, churches, school boards) and business (large companies and interested others).
-it is better to have a big group than leave a perspective not represented

-What have we done?
-this kind of process is unusual, as it mixes people from the "real" (work) world and "unreal" (academic) world
-committee has developed a better understanding of each other as individuals and their values. Members have learned that all the different perspectives are real and plausible and need to be put together to reach decisions and consensus
-committee has not tried to define sustainable development, suspect it would cause problems if tried to develop a definition
-to reach consensus, it is necessary for both business and environment to respect each others community
-you need to have a number of reasonable people in both the environmental and business communities

-How to start?
-seek modest steps agreeable to all (e.g. establish an ecology garden)
-seek positive steps (e.g. monthly awards for "green" behaviour)
-continuous emphasis on public education

Questions
-How do you go to harder decisions?
-it takes time, involve as many people as possible to create community ownership

-in response to one question, it was stated that in a confrontation between a highway and butterflies, the accepted consensus was to move the butterflies

February 16, 1991/P.M.
Group 1
Facilitator - David Evans

Organizing, Establishing, Running a Local Round Table

Hallmarks of Round Tables:

1. consensus building
2. educational
3. all stakeholder perspectives at the table
4. involving/communicative
5. a way to integrate many views into a community view
6. mutual respect (outside/inside)
7. must have an element of influencing and be allowed to be influenced
8. accountable
9. must ultimately be self-sustained (accomplishment mandate)

What do Round Tables do?

- affect change/outcome
- develop guidelines upon which change takes place - reflecting a new way of doing business
- cause state of the environment reporting and information gathering
- RT role is in identifying research needs
- report to the provincial strategy (need a mechanism for provincial strategy to reflect what is happening at the local level)
- networking with other RTs (feeding into provincial R.T on interprovincial issues i.e., air/water sheds)
- acting locally is acting globally
- mediation (help resolving controversial issues)
- facilitation
- forum for people
- promote a dialogue
- cite successes
- increase data bases
- networking in community
- build support and credibility (sell yourself)
- monitoring - bench marks
- bridge gaps in municipal administration and ecological issues (i.e., planning process) by bringing in local resources
- bring people in horizontal thinking
- bring overview rather than project view

Round Tables are volunteer groups, what fundamental things do Round Tables have to do (in terms of priorities):

1. education
2. networking in communities
3. provide overview rather than a project view
4. build support and credibility (cite successes)
5. promote dialogue - identify the problem
   - provide a forum for people
   - identify research needs and local goals
6. determine bench marks

Model for Round Tables:

(municipal/local RT)

RT ---------- RT ---------- RT

(provincial RT)

P.RT ---------- P.RT ---------- P.RT

(national RT)

NAT. RT

NAT. Ethic

- model shows that local people can work with local people
- local RTs may affect other areas and should be looked at by a higher level

How do you start a Round Table?

- need some financial support (someone to pay the bills)
- take it to provincial RT and ask them to recommend to municipalities to fund local RTs
- plug into groups of people that are already sensitive to the issue
- use municipalities to help another municipality (based on the idea that municipalities work with other municipalities
- opportunity through AMO/AMCTO (i.e., conference/workshop for the unconverted)

Some notes:

- there are limitations in terms of funding
- difficulty in knowing where to enter a process
- question - do RTs affect other processes of should processes fit into the RT

February 16, 1991/PM
Group 2
Facilitator - Sally Lerner

What do Local Round Tables Do?

-principles
-process
-product
-people that want to work
-credible people
-attract people that you want
-start with a Steering Committee
-need a focus
    "Port Algoma"
    "Sault Ste. Marie 2020"
    What is good about living here?
    What are our assets?

February 16, 1991/PM
Group 3
Facilitator - Barbara Wallace

What Do Local Round Tables Do?

-what could local Round Tables do?
-how organize, how bring together all the things that are happening separately?
-send documentation to the ORTEE to do an inventory or "State of the Environment Action" report
-ORTEE has a 'visioning' role - creating the vision and/or transferring it to the local area
-how to carry out the Challenge Paper and its principles, is up to each local Round Table and how it does it depends on the makeup of the local Round Tables (which will change over time)
-link up to the politicians

Linkages

-politicians very sensitive to quality of life issues, especially when the economy turns down
-linking economy with environment will depend on the relationship of the players
-quality of life issue is a nice balance to quantitative issues
-timing of asking questions (questionnaire) is critical to quality of life issues, so it is worthwhile polling when things change so fast
-economy-health-environment triangle
-local Round Table will have to work around the question of turf control
-government, community, business, environment are all partners
-primary linkage with government is with local government (advisory capacity, funding
-local Round Table process needs an a-political structure will some sense of autonomy. This leads to the question of who appoints Round Table members. Answer, whatever fits the community.
-establish terms of reference to support a-political structure
-linkage to provincial and federal officials
-need a network of local Round Table processes. Want ORTEE to list what Round Tables exist and what they have done

Organizing

-how get business involved?
-need to establish a common frame of reference so everybody can relate to each other
-business needs to know they have a stake
-with a ground swell of community support, business will get the message and will change
-public must "sell" need to change to business - public image)e.g. "green Products", legislation if no action

RECOMMENDATION -ORTEE sponsored awards to business, given by the local Round Table
-awards will help get local Round Tables out into the community
-awards could also be municipally sponsored, with yearly compliance stickers
-business will get involved if whole community is involved
-get the community newspaper to establish a "green page", where people are recognized for environmentally sound actions
-concentrate on praise, not "darts"
-what problems are you trying to solve through a Round Table? Do you need a Round Table to give out awards?
-only certain problems a Round Table can look at
-awards become a marketing plus
-do you need to give out awards if whole community wants something?
-local Round Table could investigate bureaucratic processes - official plan process, development lead times
-use many different approaches to business
-awards create awareness
-stiff competition for awards is a "downer", one award does not touch enough community, so make sure community knows about awards
-business would find a "report card" approach very threatening

<u>Activities of a Round Table</u>
-two roles for the local Round Table process: advise on specific issues for council, be part of the planning process and; be proactive, look at the long term and set priorities for the whole community
-clearing house for information or where to find information
-become the known body for information on environmental concerns
-develop a local "Environmental Resource Book", to allow others, including governments, to know what is being done
-access to environmental information could be through the local library and so, is not necessarily a local Round Table responsibility
-use the Challenge Paper to guide activities in the local community, part of the proactive role
-where is the provincial leadership in the environmental arena?
-need a central clearinghouse for environmental information of sufficient depth for the community - provide an area in the library
-need a local group to drive the Round Table process. That local group needs support from the ORTEE

RECOMMENDATION - The ORTEE mandate should be expanded to include local Round Table development, including how to use the media

-other possible roles for the provincial Round Table include:
    -preparing an information data base (what's going on, documents)

-give some seed money to local municipalities to set up local Round Tables
-develop library material
-provide networking facilities so that flow of information can continue
-want ORTEE to continue to expand, promote and support the local Round Table processes
-it the province that should bring in national/provincial corporate people
-should the local Round Table process tie itself to the municipal government? Suggest go to municipality first, then go elsewhere if necessary (e.g. Rotary clubs)

RECOMMENDATION - If you are thinking of setting up a local Round Table process, do it!

-there should be an annual meeting of Round Tables to discuss what has been accomplished in our communities

RECOMMENDATIONS - local communities should be part of the communication to bring Round Table principles into the local community.

<u>Summary of Recommendations</u> (to be presented back to the plenary group)
1. Start now, don't wait.
2. Expand ORTEE mandate.
3. Establish an information data base on all local Round Table processes.
4. Apply Challenge Paper locally.
5. Establish awards for good "green" behaviour.
6. These recommendations should go to Bob Rae
7. Investigate corporate ($) partners.

Muskoka Workshop
February 16-17, 1991

Saturday February 16 Report Back

Group 1
-developed a Round Table definition; Round Tables are part of the decision making process that integrates long term broad environmental and economic considerations and their cumulative impacts.
-Round Table hallmarks are: consensus building; education; all perspectives at the table; involves people, participation/ integration into community view; mutual respect of views; element of influencing and being allowed to be influenced; accountable; self-sustaining.
-priorities for Round Tables: educate, networking, overview (not project view, support, dialogue, determine benchmarks for accomplishments
-(Round Table network diagram); operate at the municipal level, focus on local issues, two way communication network to provincial Round Table, provincial Round Table dialogue with other provincial Round Tables and national Round Table.

Group 2
-focused on how to get group started
-points of discussion
-every community is unique so know your community
-set up multi-sectoral Round Table group (don't identify specific groups but rather individuals that tie into the community
-do not be too formal or rigid, do not use voting but rather consensus
-be open
-use a nominating committee to get started, send invitations to all, select from returned applications 15 to 25 people
-(KEY) the local Round Table can not be mandated from above, it must have grassroots ownership

Group 3
Recommendations:
-start now, do not wait
-expand ORTEE mandate
-establish an information data base on all local Round Table processes
-apply Challenge Paper locally

-establish awards for good "green" behaviour
-send these recommendations to Bob Rae
-investigate corporate ($) partners.

Sylvia Purdon closed the day with the following comments:
-decision makers are beginning to move to an ecologically based system, they are responding to a changing world
-the guiding principles in the Challenge Paper are good, they cover everything
-planning processes and other municipal processes are presently too closed and so will have to change. The Round Table process may be able to help.

Muskoka Workshop

Sunday February 17 Plenary Session

Ontario Round Table Challenge Paper and
Sectoral Task Force Program

Rick Findlay
-summer 1990 contacted a number of local Round Tables to see if interest in getting together
-held a fall 1990 meeting of municipal Round Tables. An organizing committee was established, from which the Muskoka workshop was planned.
-the Challenge Paper indicates the directions for local Round Tables; it sets out sustainability principles, it established Sectoral Task Forces and suggests milestones
-Sectoral Task Forces have been established, the question they have to answer is "How do we achieve sustainability for each sector".
-each sector is a mini round table, each is to reflect a perspective, not necessarily an organization representative
-the Sectoral Task Forces to be successful, need local round table support.

Barbara Heidenreich
-interest in the round table process comes from a long standing interest in full cost accounting
-while things have improved over the years, there is still a long way to go.
-how to refine a company's environmental impact and translate that into what is meaningful to a board of directors, is the challenge for her Sectoral Task Force

Mandate of the Task Force
-look at sustainable practices and policies in place (identify demonstration process, success stories)
-identify what further work can be done (barriers to sustainability)
-focus on automotive, steel, electronics, chemical and plastics industries
-identify the issues by April, undertake an consultation process between April and June, produce an options paper June or July

-the task force has developed a series of questions to ask entrepreneurs
-the task force will be seeking to get a good number of viewpoints
-the task force needs the guidance and direction that the local Round Tables can provide

John Lounds
-the Sectoral Task Force program has been constructed like the provincial round table program, to seek different perspectives from different groups
-perspectives at the table allows consensus to happen, it allows new levels of understanding and trust to develop
-the options paper will be presented to the ORTEE in September

Questions
-Where can I find out how to implement full cost accounting?
-at this point, Dwight Wayman (Wayman and Kid) is the best source, although Barbara noted that full cost accounting is now beginning to make its way into the different business schools, some faster than others.

-How are you going to get the message out that the task force wants input?
-through the use of personal networks, CEOs, Chamber of Commerces.
-Will the questionnaire be "peer" tested. There will be a "realism" test, and a peer review of the options paper at the end of the process.

-please send the participants here a list of Task Forces, the chairs and the members.

-Have you defined the term "sustainable development" for the purposes of the Task Force work?
-the term has been intentionally left "fuzzy", (do to severe time constraints), although the questions in the questionnaire will "define" sustainable development
-Barbara noted that a "tight" definition would not be useful to an entrepreneur

February 17, 1991/A.M.
Group 1
Facilitator - Judy Zon

Role of Local Groups in Sectoral Task Force Public Consultation

The purpose of this weekend is to allow local groups to invite sectoral task forces into communities and establish networks.

How do you view public consultation and sectoral task forces?

- EEACs could select which task forces should be invited into the communities
- mechanisms for sectoral task forces (i.e., minerals and energy) include personal networking, questionnaires and telephone polling
- the forestry task force is not concentrating on lumbering alone, but also on urban, woodlots,...the mandate is to deliver concrete and practical recommendations on forestry to the province, not limited to crown lands and industrial forestry but rather comprehensive land use planning - wilderness, pulp and paper, fish/wildlife are part of the mandate (the sectoral task force has not yet met, they must meet to define mandates and overlap is issues)
- the mining task force will examine alternatives to energy, demonstration projects, success stories - not simply a concept of interacting with sectoral task forces but inputting, need communities to pass information on
- public consultation can take an informal form - input on issues that sectoral task forces should be aware of through local RTs and groups - room for local input of issues (i.e., energy - how to resolve)
-* groups/local RTs would welcome letters stating what the sectoral task forces would require
-* helpful to have someone introduce sectoral task forces to the communities
-* more value in having human contact - preferred over telephone contacts
-* form more than one task force so that more can be discussed (i.e., forestry, wildlife) to get a much better overview
- limit of time is based on Ontario RTs overall mandate of 1992 (Strategy Document)
-* time constraints good so that there is pressure to do something
- secretariats are there to act as liaisons and channel inputs of local RTs/groups
- what do you believe constitutes meaningful input? what messages do you want to go to the sectoral task forces? (keep in mind geographic barriers)... many residents are unhappy about public consultation in which there is a strong government agenda

- there are differences in communities in terms of the type of input (personal contact vs. telephone)
- * good that there is a time limit so we do something but concerned about what happens next after input, after Ontario RT is no longer there
- to keep the process manageable a time limit was set - this time limit will be re-assessed
- task forces are short term but hope to have consultation process that continues
-* local RTs are consensus building so they can provide input and respond from a variety of groups as a result of multi-sectoral nature...concern that not all RTs are multi-sectoral (i.e., find representatives of industry and business)
-* should ensure that sectoral task forces are getting a multi-sectoral input
-* mandate of sectoral task forces is broad and can't be part of every community, sectoral task forces could provide brief guidelines to local RTs so they could bring conclusions from their communities to the sectoral task forces (a function of the local RTs)
-* sectoral task forces are concerned about guidelines that constrain input but feel it is important to establish a generic list of all sectoral task forces...will invite briefs, local forums and translate more focused lists of what sectoral task force wants in terms of input
-* local RTs can discuss in meetings or assign ad-hoc committees to address requests but would like it limited to five points...local RTs should add to this list what they feel are further priorities
- what package will be given to industries such as automotive in order to get them to respond?...members of sectoral task force have personal contacts, this group has also become part of the network, there is a tremendous resource in the sectoral task forces because of the multi-sectoral representation within them...providing linkages
-* short time frame is going to give a distorted view...only going to get input of organized groups within the community (not getting honest input) - sectoral task forces are more concerned about getting public input
-* have to be careful about design of questionnaire in order to get proper input (design into it..."are we asking the right question, if not please add your own question/response")
-* need to choose a variety of perspectives in a forum (i.e., network of people that can add the point of view of an advocate)
-* most regions have industry lists...do a random poll of citizens through newspapers - a random poll would be most representative (use chambers of commerce and trade shows to distribute questionnaires)

- workshop attenders can help in determining best form of receiving input (i.e., personal contact) - input would be most constructive in the short term
- resource depletion is a key issue for the mining sectoral task force, critical because of environmental/economic impacts (i.e., how to put in-place recycling and reuse concepts, question of need for a particular project - good for the public or only for making money)

Summary:

Best way of making public consultation happen in a short time frame:

- use the Round Table's Challenge Paper
- there is not sufficient time frame for depth of what is required - need to focus in on a smaller topic/subject
- focus in on p[articular communities and then on particular topics you want input on
- short time frame, vast topic, relating to general public, informed public and citizen groups - treat each community separately (personal contacts, questionnaires etc.)
- sectoral task forces are part of a much larger process, there will be other opportunities for feed back (i.e., Options Reports, Strategy Documents)
- recognize time constraints, must recognize that work of sectoral task force through public consultation doesn't make them credible, only the individual members do, their work can be used for further public consultation work, should not be offended if they don't get to our community
- we can help them by providing input from our local RTs by organizing networks to answer their questions or help in establishing a pilot project
- sectoral task forces need to have testing and input from local RTs so don't miss any key issues (local examples are key and important to the process)
- consult on what land/air/water needs before addressing what people want

February 17, 1991/A.M.
Group 2
Facilitator - Rick Findlay

Role of Local Groups in Sectoral Task Force Public Consultations

-questionnaire in local newspaper to stimulate local interest
-go to local Round Table where it exists, if none, approach in other ways
-general information re Sectoral Task Force process; members, contacts, etc.
-events, conferences, etc., indicate to ORTEE
-each Sectoral Task Force develop criteria to priorize "desired" communities
-questionnaire to local Round Tables on representative basis
-information out to communities from Sectoral Task Force's
-plan for future energy needs - long term production
-common principles where possible
-consumption!, energy as an integrator, a key challenge
-information tools (Challenge Paper and brochure, video, code of practice stuff
-involve local Round Tables so that they can be instrumental in implementation
-get on Round Table mailing list
-use media carefully
-use electronics
-tie SOE reporting to local level
-each local Round Table to do one thing (at least) that addresses the "think globally" needs
-demonstration projects
-local groups - hit your elected representatives

February 17, 1991/A.M.
Group 3
Facilitator - John Lounds

Role of Local Groups in Sectoral Task Force Public Consultations

-concern not enough time to complete Sectoral Task Force process
-each Sectoral Task Force has six non-government people, an ADM, secretarial staff person and other secretariat persons
-Sectoral Task Force process is not the end product, but a way of getting info and public discussion going
-its a question of getting consultation going
-each member has own network
-no vision that this document will make everything fine
-need to find way of exchanging information
-questionnaire focused to Sectoral Task Force makeup and focus
-may get small sample back and so may miss/exclude points of view
-its a first step, point the direction/path, exchange goes on all the time and will extend past formal consultation process

-will look at the whole food chain
-will gather together collective thoughts, lots of existing information
-information base is continually changing so need to be flexible, adaptable
-choice is tight time frame or go on forever
-this is the start, getting key players together, that a big step forward

-planning to take Challenge Paper to public meeting being planned in Guelph by local Round Table. Will it be too late to have an impact on what Sectoral Task Force process doing or can a way be found to include Guelph community input into Sectoral Task Force process?
-do the local and provincial Round Table processes run in parallel?
-Urban Sectoral Task Force can not go to all cities
-Urban Sectoral Task Force does not have a consultation strategy worked out, it is constrained in the number of days volunteers are available to do work
-send letter to municipal officials to gather information.

-What trying to achieve through the Sectoral Task Force process?
-how will Sectoral Task Force help our community? needs to be answered before we can include your agenda in our agenda
-Sectoral Task Force reports are a guide to how to achieve sustainability in each sector.

-develop a set of useable suggestions re sustainable development, prescription for sustainability by sector, after consulting with those affected and other key stakeholders
-to address everybody's needs as best we can
-set a direction that seems to be most appropriate for most people
-how pull people together? we are struggling with that at the local level so can imagine how hard that is to do at the provincial level
-what is the fit between provincial and local consultative processes?
-how link local to provincial processes? e.g. name of one local dairy farmer for one to one meeting or a dairy farmer that is representative of all farmers (each takes different length of time to organize)
-Sectoral Task Force reports will be the new base, to be criticized, built on, etc., so make sure talk to as many people as possible
-when report is finished, does not mean job is finished

-how can Sectoral Task Force work/reports help local Round Tables? How can local Round Tables help Sectoral Task Force?
-Guelph plans to set up a public meeting focused on a specific sector, so might bring in a representative from a Sectoral Task Force to discuss what Guelph can do/does in that sector. It is still useful to hold the meeting even if the timing does not match the Sectoral Task Force's timing (report by June). People can work from the report.
-want to look at what appears to be success stories, use those stories in Guelph to generate discussion at local meetings.
-look at Guelph experience to see how can be applied/used in other similar sized communities

-could have local community meetings with 2 or 3 Sectoral Task Force members to cover a number of sectors at one meeting
-if longer processes are required, it is usually because members need that time to feel comfortable with each other. Sectoral Task Forces do not need that time.

-people are already being consulted to death, a lot of consulting has already happened, so make use of the information already gained in other consultation processes.

-local Round Tables are looking for "how to's", need success stories
-need a detailed set of Sectoral Task Force objectives/timetables to see how can dovetail with local agendas
-each feed into each other
-still try to have Guelph workshop by June. If after June, value to the local community, not to the production of Sectoral Task Force reports

-value of Sectoral Task Force is the report and the direction it sets
-get things going now, discussions will continue after reports out
-local benefit is there all the time, local input to reports before June only
-local community is one option/vehicle for local input

-if its a question of a business person speaking for business in a local community, I'd be concerned about who you get as my spokes person. Don't rely on only one person or organization, including the local Chamber of Commerce.
-look for people in "Association" roles
-nothing on paper now re sustainability, so any report is good as at least that is now something to review
-fast track feedback as much as possible, from as many people and associations as possible
-because of Sectoral Task Force tight timetables, local Round Tables may have to accept that they don't fit into those timetables. That's ok, better to keep those tight timetables
-Round Table is one way of industry having a voice in the changing future, essential they get an opportunity for input
-encourage Sectoral Task Forces to do what they can, mandate is that there reports are only the first step, the talking must continue
-need a continuation of the Round Table process
-local people at conference can take Round Table process message back

-where there is not a local Round Table process, how can that area have an input?
-where there is a Chamber of Commerce, associations, boards, local community people can serve to connect Sectoral Task Forces
-how can we help you, without deflecting local groups from completing their own activities?
-can help "target" questionnaires - both the right firm and person within the firm, to help increase return rates
-bigger surveys/better information may be a Sectoral Task Force recommendation
-how word questions is key, can't get all information now so look at success stories as examples.
-we can provide information from existing planned activities (followup reports, list of key contacts/organizations)
-from the ORTEE want indication of provincial direction, discussion of sustainable development, success stories from other communities

-in Sectoral Task Force reports, flag if local Round Tables can't help provincial Round Table, flag missed discussions
-if want to change values, then go beyond reports, make it enhancing so that things will happen after June
-indicate if it is important to work at the local level, flag it if want local level input with provincial work
-if something (e.g. public meeting) happening at local level, does Sectoral Task Force want to be there?
-if nothing is happening at local level, and Sectoral Task Force wants to talk, will you help organize?
-let local Round Table organization know if Sectoral Task Forces coming to local community and work with them to plan event
-local Round Table could target specific Sectoral Task Forces and request specific information that could be useful in that community
-local Round Table could collect all locally written material on specific topics and send it to the appropriate Sectoral Task Force
-local Round Table could organize networks of key people in the community
-assume all communities have a structure to link with, formal or informal
-communities not hooked into larger networks need that link, maybe provincial Round Table could help (previous recommendation)
-the provincial Round Table should develop a list of existing local Round Table processes
-networking should occur between/among other sectors (e.g. business to environmental to social) - Sectoral Task Forces could be the inter-face between the different sector networks.

Muskoka Local Round Table Conference

Attendance List

Healthy Places/Healthy People
Sudbury Round Table on Health, Economy, Environment
Bob Rogers
Sudbury, Ontario

Citizens Acting Now
Kelly Clune
Orillia, Ontario

Ottawa Carleton Greenprint Committee
Mary Hegan
Ottawa, Ontario

Ecovision
Ann Coffey
Ottawa, Ontario

City of Ottawa
Paul McDonald
Ottawa, Ontario

Guelph Round Table
Graham Knowles
Guelph, Ontario

Clean North
Kathleen M. Brosemer
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario

Hearst Round Table
R. David Scott
Hearst, Ontario

City of Stratford
Mike Jorna
Stratford, Ontario

City of Peterborough
Malcolm Hunt
Peterborough, Ontario

George Czerny
Collingwood, Ontario

Centre for Sustainable Development, Queens' University
Bay of Quinte Public Advisory Committee (Remedial Action Plan)
Adele Crowder
Odessa, Ontario

Ontario Public Health Association
Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors
Jim Stone
North Bay, Ontario

North Simcoe Environment Watch
Constance Spek
Midhurst, Ontario

County of Brant
Gord Gibson
County of Brant, Ontario

City of Oshawa
Helen Break
Oshawa, Ontario,

Haldimand Norfolk Organization for a Pure Environment
Marina Martin
Canfield, Ontario

Hamilton Wentworth Task Force on Sustainable Development
Brenda Poland
Hamilton, Ontario

Niagara EEAC
Charles Pryer
St. Catherines, Ontario

Region of Waterloo EEAC
Mark Dorfman
Waterloo, Ontario

Town of Hearst
Louis Corbeil
Hearst, Ontario

London Round Table Committee
Sharon Bailey
London, Ontario

Les Ami-e-s tu Nord
Johanne Morin-Corbeil
Hearst, Ontario

Burlington Sustainable Development Committee
Carla Micheli
Burlington, Ontario

Colin Creasey
Unionville, Ontario

City of Brantford
Karen George
Brantford, Ontario

Muskoka Round Table
Suzanne Riverin
Huntsville, Ontario

Muskoka Round Table
Sylvia Purdon
Gravenhurst, Ontario

Muskoka Round Table
David Story
Bracebridge, Ontario

Peterborough Committee on Sustainable Development
Clifford Maynes
Peterborough, Ontario

Town of Markham
Ken Dumphy
Markham, Ontario

Observers

Ministry of Municipal Affairs, Community Development Branch
Laurie LeBlanc

Sectoral Task Force Members

Roger Higgins	Energy and Minerals
Terry Quinney	Forestry
Annie Labaj	Transportation
Ken Knox	Agriculture and Food
Reta Moyer	Agriculture and Food
Bob Redhead	Manufacturing
Barbara Heidenreich	Manufacturing
Bob Paelkhe	Urban Development

PARTICIPANTS OF THE MUSKOKA LOCAL ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

FEBRUARY 16 - 17, 1991

Group One:

Sylvia Purdon	Muskoka
Malcolm Hunt	Peterborough
Marina Martin	Hamilton
Gordon Gibson	Brant County
Dr. Caldwell	Orillia
Rose Nenyes	Windsor
Anne Coffey	Ottawa
Adele Crowder	Kingston
Mark Dorfman	Waterloo
Helen Brake	Oshawa
Louis Corbeil	Hearst
Judy Zon	Ontario Round Table
Jack Haggarty	Observer

Ontario Round Table Sectoral Task Force Members - Sunday Only

Tayce Wakefield	Transportation
Roger Higgins	Energy & Minerals
Terry Quinney	Forestry

Group Two:

David Story	Muskoka
Clifford Maynes	Peterborough
Brenda Poland	Hamilton
Bob Roger	Sudbury
Cathy Brosemer	Sault Ste. Marie
Kelly Clune	Orillia
Mike Jorna	Stratford
Paul MacDonald	Ottawa
Costance Spek	Simcoe County
David Scott	Hearst
Lawrence McDermott	Township of Lavant
Rick Findlay	Ontario Round Table

Ontario Round Table Sectoral Task Force Members - Sunday Only

Annie Labaj	Transportation
Ken Knox	Agriculture and Food
Barbara Heidenreich	Manufacturing

Group Three:

Charles Pryer	Niagara
Graham Knowles	Guelph
Karen George	Brantford
George Czerny	Collingwood
Mary Hegan	Ottawa
Sharon Bailey	London
Jane Urquhart	North Bay
Colin Creasey	Toronto
Joanne Moirn	Hearst
Suzanne Mitchell	Muskoka Round Table
John Lounds	Ontario Round Table
Laurie Leblanc	Observer

Ontario Round Table Sectoral Task Force Members - Sunday Only

Bob Paelkhe	Urban Development
Reta Moyer	Agriculture and Food
Bob Redhead	Manufacturing

Facilitators

Sally Lerner
David Evans
Barbara Wallace

The ENTERPRISE-BULLETIN
HOME NEWSPAPER OF THE BLUE MOUNTAIN AREA

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

ENVIRONMENTALIST STUDY GROUP SAYS:

"Round Table" Mandate Should Be Extended

HUNTSVILLE — They were young. They were not so young.

They came from various walks of life.

They shared a common interest.

Preserving the environment of our planet.

Some were environmental activists. Some came from the ranks of the Big Business community. Some were civil servants. Some were politicians.

But last weekend, the 49 delegates who attended an Ontario Round Table on the Environment and Economy conference had one more thing in common than a concern for the environment. They shared the common feeling that they can make a difference for the better in their respective communities.

The answer, agreed most people, is in establishing "round tables" in municipalities across the province, in fact, across the country.

Consider Ken Dunphy, a councillor from Markham.

He firmly believes that politicians, particularly his fellow council members in Markham, must raise the public's level of consciousness about the environment.

He said values are something to change and suggested getting schoolchildren involved in conserving the environment is a positive step.

"CHAMPIONS OF THE FUTURE"

"They're the champions of the future," said Mr. Dunphy.

Karen George, mayor of Brantford, told one of three study groups at the session that a "round table" has to be a "moderator of hysteria" and can provide an advisory service to a municipal council as it becomes a "checks and balances arm."

For some delegates, Sharon Bailey of London, for example, the sessions were a warm-up experience. Learning more about about what a "round table" is and does, she was warming up for a community conference on the environment to be held in London this coming weekend.

Graham Knowles of Guelph provided delegates in his study group with a businessman's viewpoint, noting that on the economics side of environmental considerations business has been a "slow partner". Other delegates agreed.

Charles Fryer of St. Catharines stressed that a clean environment helps to keep people healthy. When it comes to environmental matters, he said, "behaviour" needs to be addressed and so does "communication".

Saturday, as the colorful outfits of cross-country skiers provided contrast to the serene snowscape surrounding Grandview Inn, delegates heard from guest panelists and then broke off to discuss "round tables" in three small groups.

Sunday, delegates reconvened for a morning session at which they involved themselves with representatives from a "round table" task force that is undertaking action provincially to deal with matters involving such things as manufacturing, urban development, forestry, minerals and agriculture and food.

The sectoral task force representatives are volunteers and intend to solicit opinions from people across the province.

The "round table" idea involves establishing committees, made up of volunteers, at the municipal level to:

- engage public interest.
- involve the community.
- produce workable and practical plans -- which focus on sustainable development and build consensus for implementation of those plans.

The Ontario Round Table on Environment and Economy is a secretariat operating under the auspices of the Ontario Ministry of Environment. With two years of operation — in a three-year provincial mandate — under its environmental belt, the Ontario Round Table has witnessed the establishment of several municipal "round tables".

RECOMMEND EXTENDED MANDATE

The mandate of the Ontario Round Table on Environment and Economy should be extended, recommended one study group, at the weekend seminar.

The extension should involve "round table" promotion and expansion to more municipalities, urged the study group.

The group was one of three which dealt with environmental issues and heard from guest speakers who explained how "round tables" are operating in their communities.

George Czerny of Collingwood was one of the delegates at the conference, where the focus of environmentalists was on sustainable development as urged in a world-wide-oriented conservation strategy recommended by the Brundtland Commission Report in 1987.

Sustainable development, said the Brundtland Commission, is: " development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

"Collingwood's activities, in terms of concern about the environment, put it among the most-active municipalities in the province," said Mr. Czerny.

He said he was told that the Collingwood-based Remedial Action Plan (R.A.P.), which involves itself with improving the quality of water at Collingwood Harbor, is one of the best in the province.

"From Earth Day to the Environmental Fair, from the Senior League's work to the annual Harbor Display, from the Georgian Triangle Waste Management Committee to the Georgian Trail, there is lots happening in Collingwood and area that I could tell our study group about," said Mr. Czerny.

He expects to have comprehensive minutes of the Ontario Round Table session within a few weeks and said he will be happy to share them with anybody who is interested.

At the Huntsville conference, delegates heard from panelists who are involved with community committees which are involved in preserving the environment.

Panelists included Mark Dorfman of Waterloo, Bob Paelkhe of Peterborough and Graham Knowles of Guelph.

Representatives of sectoral task forces included Bob Paelkhe, Reta Moyer and Bob Redhead. Barbara Heidenreich, chairperson for the manufacturing sectoral task force addressed delegates, Sunday.

Huntsville Mayor Terry Clarke welcomed delegates to the conference. He said that Huntsville has recently established an environmental committee. He urged all other municipalities to do so too.

"We have to get a process that's better than what we have now," he said.

Anybody who is interested in further information about a "round table" should either contact Mr. Czerny at The Enterprise-Bulletin, or write to:

Ontario Round Table on Environment and Economy, 790 Bay Street, Suite 1003, Toronto, Ont., M7A 1Y7, or telephone, (416) 327-2032.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT...

..."is development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

--Brundtland Commission Report, 1987.

Muskoka Local Round Table Conference

Publications List

EEAC Terms of Reference	Colin Creasey 9 Webber Cres. Unionville, Ontario, L3R 2L3
The Ottawa-Carleton Greenprint	Mary Hegan 269 Remic Avenue Ottawa, Ontario, K1Z 5W6 (Ottawa-Carleton Greenprint Committee)
Proposal for a London Round Table	Sharon Bailey #718 - 550 Berkshire Drive London, Ontario, N6J 3S2 (London Round Table Committee)
Urban Environment Conservation Strategy - Discussion Paper	City of Ottawa Paul McDonald Coordinator, Environmental Services 1600 Scott Street Ottawa, Ontario. K1Y 4N7
How To Conduct an Environment - Friendly Event/Conference (a report based on Winter Cities Forum '91	Kathleen Brosemer 16 Manor Road Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario P6A 3J9 (Clean North)